

BERT HEALD BAILEY.

Scientific and collegiate circles in Iowa were deeply affected when the newspapers announced the death of Professor B. H. Bailey, of Coe College. Perhaps most of his associates had no realization of the seriousness of his sickness, since he was confined to his bed only for a short time.

Dr. Bailey was in the prime of his usefulness and scientific activity. At the time of his death he had just completed a year's leave of absence from Coe College, which he had spent at the State University of Iowa. Here he had pursued two lines of research. He was gathering data toward a complete and revised catalog of the mammals of the State. And he was also completing a study on the food and distribution of the raptorial birds of the State, upon which he had been engaged for a long period of time; a study which grew out of his work for the Coe College museum.

The museum, of which Dr. Bailey was the Curator, is, perhaps his greatest contribution along scientific lines. While Drs. Frederick Starr and Seth E. Meek preceded Dr. Bailey in gathering the nucleus, the bulk of the collecting, the organization, and the arrangement on modern lines, were the work of the latter. This museum is, no doubt, the second largest in the State. And while a full description of it would be entirely fitting in any account of Dr. Bailey's life work, we may simply say that it is especially strong in birds, the group which most interested the Curator.

Besides containing a good representation of birds native to the State, it possesses a very good collection of birds from British Honduras, which is said to be the third largest collection of birds from this region in this country. Part of this collection was presented by one of the graduating classes of the College, and the remainder was collected by Dr. Bailey himself.

During the campaign for a five-year closed season on quail and prairie chickens in Iowa in the spring of 1917, Dr. Bailey went to Des Moines on urgent call to assist in the plea to the legislature to pass the bill giving a continuous protection to these birds for this length of time. His name should always be connected with the successful outcome of this piece of conservation legislation in Iowa.

By no means the least of Dr. Bailey's life work was the intimate and sympathetic relation with his students. Such friendship was, no doubt, the incentive for many of the contributions which came to the museum from the students and alumni. For some time also he had been the Senior Class Advisor, and was thus brought into close personal contact with all of the graduates of the college. He was deeply interested in the religious

and social life of the students; in the work of the Y. M. C. A., and all missionary enterprises, both local and foreign.

It is most difficult to speak of him personally, because of the difficulty of doing so adequately. Those who knew Dr. Bailey must have been impressed above all by his kind and gentle manner, his extreme modesty, and upright manhood. I have on various occasions observed the warmth of friendship arising from a single meeting. He inspired confidence and good will.

The following eulogy is quoted from a brief tribute in the Coe College Courier at the time of his death:

"Professor Bailey was a prince among men, outstanding and apart in the simplicity, genuineness, and the essential goodness of his character; as gentle in manner as the birds he loved, and yet without compromise on questions of principle. Measured by the loftiest Christian standards he deserved to be called great, for truly he was 'the servant of all.'"

Bert Heald Bailey was born on May 2, 1875, at Farley, Dubuque County, Iowa. His parents were Rev. Turner S. Bailey, D.D., and Helen Mar (Gee) Bailey. As a babe he was taken by his parents to Ohio,, but they returned in 1877 to Carroll, Iowa. In 1887 the family removed to Cedar Rapids, where he grew to manhood. His schooling began in Carroll, and was continued in Cedar Rapids until 1890. From 1890 to 1893 he attended Coe Academy. Of his four undergraduate years three were spent at Coe College and one at the State University, he being graduated, however, from the former institution. In 1900 he graduated from Rush Medical College. In the same year he received the master's degree from Coe College, for a thesis in the bacteriological field. Following this graduation he entered the faculty of Coe College as Head of the Department of Zoölogy, and also became the Curator of the Museum.

During the year preceding his death he held the Senior Fellowship at the University of Iowa, and was here bringing together the results of his researches, especially on the food and distribution of the hawks and owls of the State; and this work was to be the basis of a thesis for the doctor's degree. In the spring of the year he became afflicted with a malady which his physicians were unable to diagnose. This depressing uncertainty continued until a few days before his death, which occurred on June 22, 1917. The cause of death was an abscess of the spleen. The deceased is survived by his widow and three daughters.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Ornithologist's Union (1913), of the Wilson Ornithological Club (1913), of the American Associa-

tion of Museums, and a Fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science (1900 and 1911).

It is not certain that all of his publications are listed below; but in addition to these he furnished many facts for the "Birds of Iowa," by Dr. R. M. Anderson.

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4. A Remarkable Flight of Broad-winged Hawks. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci., XIX., 1912, pp. 195-196. The flight contained between two and three thousand birds.
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10. Science in the High School. The College Eye, Cedar Falls, May 3, 1916.
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12. Successful "Mink Farming" in Iowa. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci., XXIII., pp. 285-290.
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14. Description of a New Subspecies of the Broad-winged Hawk. Auk, XXXIV., 1917, pp. 73-75.
15. Why the Quail Should be Protected. Des Moines Register, March 28, 1917.
16. The Western Goshawk in Iowa. Auk, XXXIV., 1917, pp. 336.

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